REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7715.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,463 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	November 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	November 1873.
" Ratnagherry	2	" Colombo	9
" Vingorla	2	" Galle	11
" Goa	3	" Negapatam	14
" Pandicherry	3	" Pondicherry	15
" Mangalore	4	" Madras	17
" Cannanore	5	" Coconada	19
" Telicherry	5	" Vizagapatam	20
" Calicut	6	" Bimlipatam	29
" Beypore	6	" Gopanlpore	21
" Cochin	7	" False Point	22
" Alleppy	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	24

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

Oct. 1873.		Nov. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH	12
" Kurrachee	28	" Fao	13
" Guadur	29	" Bushire	14
" Muscat	31	" Bahrein	14
	Nov.	" Linga	19
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Bunder Abbas	21
" Linga	4	" Muscat	23
" Bushire	6	" Guadur	25
" Koweit	6	" Kurrachee	28
" Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec. 1
" Mahomerah	8		
Arrive BUSREH	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th October 1873, at 2 P.M. She will call at Veraval, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi in the Gulf of Cutch.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam Ship "CALCUTTA," 852 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 25th October, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November next. This steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 5 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-6

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th October 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. KILLARNEY, arrd. from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, s.s. Killarney.

Bombay, 21st October 1873.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to the marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport has had received Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. It is the only remedy of any service in Cholera that has come under my observation.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not throw its singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 27th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, (2,736 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Angove, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,695 tons and 450 H.P.), Capt. W. H. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

PESHAWUR	3,702 Tons,	September 25th, to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,549 Tons,	October 2nd, to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	" 9th, to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,17 Tons,	" 16th, to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	" 23rd, to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	" 30th, to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 13, Apollo Street:—

Three cases of perfumery, comprising fragrance, rondeletia, bouquet, verbiune, rose, geranium, magnolia and others, glass and cut stoneware, plated table and other bells, candlesticks, sets of bath-room furniture of sizes, sets of China camphor wood trunks, enamelled leather travelling bags, files of Brussels carpets, pictures in frames, iron chest locks, butcher knives, cakes of honey soap, 50 Boxes of Rose and Co. Brandy.

Blackwood carved furniture, such as circular tables, chiffoniers, conversation couches, damask Hangs, sideboard, childs' cradle, work table, large camp cot with mattress card, dressing and washhand tables, presses, teapoys, clocks, ice box, &c., &c.

Also, by order of the Acting First Physician of Sir J. J. Hospital.

Gold and silver rings, earrings, headreads, coins, chains, bracelets, brass and copper utensils, and lotias, cups, spoons, &c., of deceased persons.

A quant ty of Grey and coloured piece goods, such as Grey Shatings, T. cloths, Madapolams, Jaconets, Dhoties, Chintz, &c.

AUCTION SALE of a building or shed, erected in the compound of the Bungalow No 26, situate at Bellasis Road, by Public Auction.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by Mr. Oosman Allarakia, the lease holder, to sell by public auction, on the premises, the building or shed without story, erected built and standing in the compound of the bungalow No. 26, situate, lying, and being at Belasis Road, Byculla, on the piece or parcel of fa endarce land or ground, bounded on the east by the property of Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy on the west by the Cowla and Bellasis Junction Road, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the public road, called the Belasis road.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—1st. The purchaser shall pay immediately after the sale, a deposit of rupees twenty-five per cent. in part of the purchase money, and shall sign an agreement for payment of the remainder, and to clear and remove the said building or shed within fifteen days from the date of sale.

2nd. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with the above condition his deposit shall be forfeited, and he shall have to pay to the vendor, at the rate of Rs. (50) fifty per day from the day when the said building or erection ought to be removed until the 21st day of December 1873, when the term of leave for the said building expires.

AUCTION SALE of a large Collection of Choice Ferns and Plants.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 7 A.M., in the morning, at No. 19, Sumballa Hill, at present in the occupation of R. Branson, Esq.

A large and choice collection of Ferns and beautiful Plants in tubs and pots, a garden water pump, water tank, &c.

SALE of Handsome and Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a solid mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, by Chappell, a slate Bagatelle Table with balls, &c., &c., Carriages, Horses and Harness, &c., at the above said Bungalow, No. 19, Sumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, the above-named place, the whole of the superb and valuable household furniture, &c., the property of R. Branson, Esq.; (proceeded to Europe.) The same consists of rich thin-cut glassware, decanters, cruet vases, fruit and ice plates, a handsome plush, lined and glass fronted set, one white gold and blue bordered breakfast set, a pretty mintoware dessert set, one blue and gold dessert ditto, cups, saucers and crockeryware, chargers, plated dish covers, curry dishes, ewers, tea, coffee and egg frames, butter pots, knives, a mahogany box of plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, plated fish knife and fork, in a mahogany case, a set of fiddle pattern spoons and forks, tea and sugar pots, pairco chamber and table candlesticks, bent on bery by Mappin Brothers, and the furniture all of well-seasoned blackwood, consisting of a set of black-cord dining table in 3 pieces, for 16 persons, a grape-pattern sideboard, dining-room arm and armless chairs, screens, wastecoats, sofa and reclining couches, dumb waiters, hanging argand lamps, lamp side and writing tables, carved dressing room table, drawing-room chairs, and couches with crimson damask cuffoil-r, bookstands, a very elegantly carved lady's writing table, an handsome blackwood ottoman formed with a pair of couches and a pair of chairs, one double barrelled muzzle-loading gun, one double-barrelled ditto ditto, one single barrelled ditto ditto, by Boxer complete, an english walnutwood chess table, teapoys, folding, easy, low and bedroom chairs, and reclining couches, dumb waiters, hanging argand lamps, lamp side and writing tables, carved dressing room table, drawing-room chairs, and couches with crimson damask cuffoil-r, bookstands, a very elegantly carved lady's writing table, an handsome blackwood ottoman formed with a pair of couches and a pair of chairs, one double barrelled muzzle-loading gun, one double-barrelled ditto ditto, one single barrelled ditto ditto, by Boxer complete, an english walnutwood chess table, teapoys, folding, easy, low and bedroom chairs, China matting, Brussels carpets, a solid mahogany pianoforte, by Chappell, (a full toned instrument), a slate bagatelle table, with balls, cues, &c., music and footstools, handsome vases, carved oval and French polished single tables, table covers, a set of 4 lithographs of seasons in gilt frames, cheval dressing glasses, corner-presses, cupboard, children's cot with bed and curtain, clothes baskets, kitchen table, and dresser, tables and chairs, figures, ornaments, crockery, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, a small size beet Wheeler and Wilson's sewing Machine, &c., &c.

(If not previously disposed of)

AT 2 P.M.

One handsome four seated Barouche with lamps and pole by S. and A. Fuller, and a set of plated mounted Carriage Harness.

One English-built Waggonette to, with a Grey Fast-trotting colt following, and a set of Harness.

A Li ht Handsome Miniature Brougham, by Nunn Junior, in good order, Children's Perambulator, &c.

Catalogue of full particulars are published, and the property is now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCKLAND HOTEL

(Opposite the Byculla Railway Station.)

FOR PRIVATE SALE, OR BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Proprietor, in returning his best and warmest thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very great support extended to him for the last 15 years, regrets to announce that through continuous ill-health, and at the repeated and urgent advice of his medical man, he is now compelled to offer his business for sale together with the unexpired portion of the lease of the house on the terms therein stated. The position of the House commands the traffic of the spacious ground in front unequalled by any similar institution in Bombay, and the completeness of the fittings, &c., is all that can be desired; it has besides two of the best Billiard Tables in the place.

Intending Purchaser can obtain all information either from the Proprietor at the Hotel, or of Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., the Auctioneers.

The Business will be put up to the highest bidder at the premises on the 15th November 1873, unless previously disposed of at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 532 of 1872.

Bai Jumna, widow and Executrix of Sha Lalloobhai Hurgowandas, deceased ..... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Bai Amba vahoo, widow of Sha Hurgowandas Jugjeewandas, deceased, and Vunmalie Hurgowandas.....*Defendants.*

Pursuant to the decretal order bearing date the seventeenth day of April 1873, made in the above suit, the following immovable properties belonging to the late Hurgowandas Jugjeewandas, deceased, the testator in the pleadings of this suit mentioned, will be sold by Public Auction, in different lots, at the auction rooms of JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No 12, Apollo Street, by order of Limjee N. Banajee, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the above suit, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November 1873, at the hour of 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Fotrawady ward in the Division of Sea Face, bounded on the south, behind the Mombadevie Chowkey, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war and from me on the east side of the said Fotrawady ward, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Sha Jeewanjee Maharaj, on or towards the west by the said Fotrawady second lane or D-sauzedee lane, on or towards the north by the house of Cander Vasanjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Sha Chundoorjee Bhaktia, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said plaintiff and defendants and their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or stable and premises standing thereon, situate in third Bhoywada Street, in the ward of Sha Jeewanjee Govindjee Maharaj, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, and containing, by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of one late Bhugwan Gal, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Sha Jeewanjee Maharaj, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and also at act of title, apply to the said Receiver, or at the Office of Messrs. Taylor and Sayani, Attorneys for the plaintiff, No. 10, Forbes Street, or at the Office of Messrs. Leaiber, Crawford, and Dovey, Attorneys for the defendants, No. 3, Forbes Street.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40:—

10 Cases Fancy Piece Goods, and a quantity of other Piece Goods, consisting of:—Red Border White Dhoties, Longcloth, Shirtings, &c., &c.

10 Cases American Tobacco.

On account of the consignee, ex City of Dublin—

In Diamond C 1-5—3 Casks Chrome Yellow Colour.

1 Case Emerald Green do.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the different FACTORIES of this COMPANY during the coming Cotton Season. For particulars apply to

JAMES MELVILLE, General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd October 1873

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CORO. MANDEL, from London, are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for examination, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Bunders without delay.

MACKINLAY, SIMPSON, & Co., 4, Hornby Row, Bombay, 22nd October 1873. Agents.

WANTED, for a NATIVE SIRDAR, a CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY, Brahmin preferred. He must be thoroughly competent to correspond in English or Marathi and to translate documents. Apply with Testimonials to D. S. KEMP & Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

TOWN HALL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD OCTOBER,

AND

EVERY FOLLOWING DAY.

GREAT

FINE ART EXHIBITION!

MESSRS. LOW & LOFFLER have the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency that they have arrived from Europe and offer FOR SALE a great collection of Magnificent Oil Paintings by the best modern Italian, German, English, French and Belgian Masters.

The Collection numbers 200 PAINTINGS, and comprises Views of Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Tyrol, &c., &c., Cattle, Genre and Fancy Subjects, Figures, Studies, &c., &c.

These Paintings are all in rich gold Frames, and were brought here on account of an Association of Artists, with a view of introducing their Works of Art to this Country.

The cost price as marked at the Vienna Exhibition will be attached to each Painting, but a reasonable offer will not be refused.

Admission .....Annas 8.

NOTICE!—The Proceeds of Admission will be made over to the BOMBAY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

LOW & LOFFLER, Managers.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—The superior reputation of this Wine is confirmed by every successive importation. It is believed to be unsurpassable at the price,

Per Dozen, Rs. 9-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices, it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very nice selection is on view against the coming District season. The eminent utility of these Chests is now unquestioned. "All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests." *(B. Disraeli.)*

Filled—Rs. 17 to Rs. 100.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Said to contribute more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the receipt was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A very choice importation of number twos, such as are rarely met with. "They are superb."—*Recent letter from a Connoisseur.*

Per Box of 100—Rs. 8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA...1872—PRIZE MEDAL.
LIMA.....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; order should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS.—Apply personally at this Office.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZEY and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, anti-orbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZEY and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWELFTH REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS have pleasure in submitting the annexed Accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last, duly audited.

The amount standing at credit of Profit and Loss Account is £45,039 18s. 7d., which the Directors have resolved to appropriate as follows:—

In payment of an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum	£13,938	15 0
To transfer to Reserve Fund	25,000	0 0
To carry forward to next Account	6,101	3 7
	£45,039	18 7

In making this appropriation the Directors have recognized the importance of at once placing a substantial amount to credit of Reserve Fund. The result of the Bank's working during the last three half years justifies your Directors in believing, that from this time they will be able materially to strengthen that Fund, whilst affording to the Shareholders a satisfactory return upon the capital of the Bank.

The Directors are glad to be able to report that the working of the Bank continues to be satisfactory at all points, and they embrace this opportunity of stating that their efforts to promote the interests of the Bank have been ably seconded by the Officers both at home and abroad.

The excellent position held by the Bank in the East is in the highest degree creditable and encouraging to your Directors, and they trust that Shareholders will see it to be both their own interests to give the Bank the benefit of their direct support and influence.

By Order of the Board,
R. O. SAWERS, Chief Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, London, 9th Sep 1873.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

For the Half-year ended 30th June, 1873.

Dr. LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital, consisting of 37,000 shares of £25 each, with £12 10s. paid up	466,375	0	0			
Less 150 Shares of £25 each originally subscribed for, but not taken up	1,875	0	0			
	464,450	0	0			
7 Shares of Rs. 500 each, with Rs. 250 paid up	175	0	0			
				464,625	0	0
To Amount due on Current and Fixed Deposit and other Accounts				1,816,167	1	11
To Bills Payable				787,694	3	1
To Profit and Loss Account, as under				45,039	18	7
				£2,613,496	13	7

Cr. ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash on hand and at Bankers	487,399	17	1			
By Bullion	34,608	15	8			
By Government Securities	379,801	14	2			
				901,801	6	11
By House Property, Furniture, and Stamps				21,629	19	6
By Bills of Exchange				1,250,058	2	8
By Loans on Government and other Securities				439,977	4	6
				£2,613,496	13	7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, *For the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1873.*

Dr. 1873.		£	s.	d.
April 22.	To Dividend at the rate of 4 per Cent. per annum for the half year ended 31st December, 1872	9,592	10	0
June 30.	To Balance	45,139	18	7
		£54,732	8	7

Cr. 1872.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Balance	10,576	2	11
1873.				
June 30.	By Net Profits for Half-year ended 30th June 1873, after defraying all Current Charges, Rebates, and Interest paid and due to Constituents on Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts	43,756	5	8
		£54,332	8	7

B. O. SAWERS, Chief Manager.
H. MARTIN, Accountant.
B. O. CAMPBELL,
E. W. WINGROVE, } Directors.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM,

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers kept in London, and the Certificate Returns from the Branches, and find the same in accordance therewith.

C. N. COOKE,
FRANCIS COOPER (Cooper Brothers & Co.), } Auditors.
London, 9th September 1873.

(Extract from the Money Market Review of 27th September 1873).

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on TUESDAY—Mr. R. O. CAMPBELL in the Chair. The Notice calling the Meeting was read by Mr. R. O. SAWERS, Chief Manager; the Report of the Directors was taken as read.

The Chairman said—You are aware, gentlemen, that this meeting is merely a meeting called for the purpose of submitting the accounts of the half-year, and of announcing the *ad interim* dividend; and therefore I am happy to say I shall not have to trouble you with many remarks. I shall not enter into the details of the accounts, as these may be more conveniently dealt with at the close of the year. I shall, therefore, merely deal with the sum which we have to dispose of—namely, the balance of the profit and loss account; but, before proceeding to do so, I may just state that we have had numerous communications, verbal and written, from absent shareholders, who cannot arrange conveniently to be present to-day, expressing their entire satisfaction with our report, and also with the modein which we propose to dispose of the balance of profits on a loss; and we hope that the same feeling will pervade this meeting—indeed, I have no doubt it will. I have noted down a few points which may be interesting to you, and I will pass proceed to notice them; but I shall not detain you any length of time. As to the balance of profit and loss, we have now to dispose of £45,039 18s. 7d., in round numbers, about 20 per cent. per annum upon our paid-up capital. If we look back to the year 1872, and take the past three half-years, namely, the two half-years of 1872 and the one with which we have now to deal, you will find we have made an aggregate of profit amounting to £110,000, or a good deal more than 15 per cent. upon our paid-up capital; and gentlemen, when you remember that we closed the year 1871 with a deficit of £33,000, and that the profits for the half-year were £2,000, I think that we may be excused if we regard with some degree of complacency the state of matters which is disclosed by the accounts which we now present to you. (Cheers.) I would remark, at the same time, that the profits, with which we have now to deal, do not arise from any exceptional state of the times in favour of large banking profits—in fact, I believe it is rather the reverse. I have not yet seen the reports of the other banks with the same walk of business as ourselves, and I do not know what is their experience, but our experience in the last half-year is, that it has been a season of very moderate profits and quick returns, and that our profits have been made by vigilance, and activity, and energy on the part of our officers (cheers); and I think that in the keen encounter of wits which goes on amongst all competitive banks and the sharp competition which is continually maintained between them, it will be found that we have at least held our own, and perhaps to be rather more than just that. But, however this may

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 23RD OCTOBER.

EXCHANGE on London has opened for the mail very weak, and rates can be quoted fully 1/16th lower all round, there being almost no sellers of short-dated or demand Bills except on very favourable terms.

Government securities are very strong, especially for 4 and 4½ per cent. paper.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d. to ¼d. nom.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 9/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10d. to 1s. 10 1/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99 11/16.
Do demand	110½ to 3/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99½
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 222½.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	116½ to ½
Four & half per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	104½ to 105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	96½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 112½ per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9 6
Carolus	280
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	222½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leo	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer are weaker. By sail nothing offering on the spot, but a good enquiry from the neighbouring ports.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£3.
Havre Cotton		£3.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active and advancing for Colaba Land and Spinning shares in general. Bank of Bombay steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	770
10,080	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	2652
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	180
45,000	281½	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	470 nl.
40,000	200	all	2½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	122
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	31½-32½	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	240
.....	£20	43½-44	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£100	1,000	do.	Ditto	
.....	£48	104-5	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. Do. New Shares	1,125

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.
3,000	150	all	Nil.	Free Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	200	30 p.c	Mazagon Land
6,000	1, 0	all	12p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all		Bhowanigur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	67*	Bombay United	1,250
1,600	150	150	0*	Bronch Mills	240
2,400	2,000	all	50p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,745
210	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,340
750	1,000	all		Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,205
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,240
100	1,000	a	100p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,460
800	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,500
400	2,500	400	200p.c	Royal	1,950
800	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,275

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

1565	5,000	2,850	180 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
126	12,000	11,500	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	5,900
204	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,050
200	800	all	50 p.c	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
600	1,250	all	60 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,000
350	2,000	all	250p.c	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4,800
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
300	1,000	all	70 p.c	Fresnel Press Co	695
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	99 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	525 xd
120	2,500	750	125 p.c	Princeof Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	900
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
122	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
156	850	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c*	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,470
1,000	50	all	45p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ pc.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	25
	500	all	45 pc.	Treacher & Co	425
*	250	all	40 pc.	Vlegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Cessation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

We have no change to report in the state of the market, and prices are just the same as reported a few days ago. The Dewallee holidays terminated yesterday, and we expect much activity in the course of next week. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs. 4 2 to Rs	4 3
,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4 11 to ,,	4 12
,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,, 5 11 to ,,	5 12
,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4 14 to ,,	4 15
,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	,, 5 9 to ,,	5 10
,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	,, 6 7 to ,,	6 8
,, Printers	26 in. 30 yds. 3 lbs.	,, 2 4½ to ,,	2 5
,, Madapolam	32 in. 24½ ds. 3 lbs.	,, 2 2 to ,,	2 2½
,, Cambrics	36 in. 24 yds. 5½ lbs.	,, 3 11½	
,, Jaconnets	40 in. 39 yds. 2½ lbs.	,, 2 3	
,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 2½ lbs.	,, 2 8 to ,,	2 8½

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,200	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. 4 11	0
1,900	,, ,,	„fine 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 5 9	0
1,000	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4 11	6
500	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,, 5 11	0
1,000	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4 0	0
400	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4 3	0
250	,, ,,	44 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4 14	0
1,000	,, ,, T. Cloths	32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4 9	6

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 21st reports the Liverpool market as closing somewhat firm, and quotes Fair Dhollerah at 6 1-16 d. per lb. The market here closed firm, and as the purchasers could not operate during the holidays, they showed more disposition to buy, and consequently a few large transactions were entered into. The following are our closing quotations :—

Comrawuttee	Rs. 193 to	Rs. 195
Akote	,, 198 to	,, 199
Broach, M. G.	,, 200 to	,, 208
Hingunghat	,, 215 to	,, 216
Dhollera & Bhownugger	,, 192 to	,, 194
Sawgimed	,, 200 to	,, 202
Compta & Vingorla	,, 182 to	,, 184

The undermentioned purchases were yesterday effected by European firms :—

25	candies Bhownugger	Rs. 193
100	,, ,,	,, 192-93
25	,, ,,	,, 193½
50	,, Wulwan	,, 195
25	,, ,,	,, 195
50	,, Verawul	,, 173½
25	,, Kawnja	,, 193½
50	,, Khandeish	,, 184
25	,, Dhollerah	,, 190

YARNS.

The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

6,000 lbs.	Mule No. 40's at 10 13/16 to 15/16	as.	per lb.
6,600 lbs.	,, ,, 50's at 12½	,,	,,
3,000 lbs.	Water ,, 30's at 11½	,,	,,
12,000 lbs.	,, 36's at 11 5/16	,,	,,
4,500 lbs.	,, 40's at 13½	,,	,,
7,200 lbs.	Mock Water No. 30's at 10½	,,	,,
300 lbs.	Turkey Red ,, 50's at 29	,,	,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 18th October 1873.

(Open 411½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,665	0	0
Merchandize	48,378	0	0
Earth Trains	337	0	0
Electric Telegraph	466	0	0
Total Rs.	1,01,846	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1872.
Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching	28,290	0	0
Merchandize	9,341	0	0
Earth Trains	244	0	0
Electric Telegraph	447	0	0
Total Rs.	48,292	0	0
Increase Rs.	53,554	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Coromandel (s)	Moby	London, September 19.
23	N ram (s)	Barlow	Suez, October 10.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Oct. 20.
	Northern Queen	McMillan	Mauritius, Sept. 24.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship John Peacock, Finlay, to Maulmain.
Steamer Pearl, Doert, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Oorun, Nacoda, to Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday —
Steamer Nubia, to China, &c.
Ship Queen of Ceylon, to London via Cochin.
Barque Diamant, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
20 Calcutta (s) ..... Calcutta.
Asia (s) ..... Bombay.
Assyria (s) ..... Calcutta.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
20 Irrawaddy (s) ..... China.
Sind (s) ..... Aden.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8 Atlanta, ss, Mathews, from Kurrachee.
8 Pera, ss, Methven, from Suez.
8 Columbo, ss, McNabb, from Shanghai.
9 Persia, ss, Morello, from Bombay.
9 Emiliano, ss, Larrinaza, fr m Manilla.
10 Arabia, ss, Martine, from Genoa.
11 Scindh, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.
11 Hydaspes, ss, Coleman, from Calcutta.
12 Behar, ss, Dundas, from Bombay.
13 Emblehope, ss, Stephenson, from Calcutta.
14 Ava, ss, Fleuriais, from Shanghai.
14 Timash, ss, Hogg, from London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8 Pera, ss, Methven, to Bombay.
9 Atlanta, ss, Mathews, to Liverpool.
9 Colombo, ss, McNabb, to London.
9 Persia, ss, Morello, to Genoa.
10 L'Avveron, ss, Candiere, to Saigon.
10 Arabia, ss, Martine, to Bombay.
10 Cesmere, ss, Atkinson, to Zanzibar.
12 Emiliano, ss, Larrinaza, to Liverpool.
12 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, to China.
12 Hydaspes, ss, Coleman, to Suez.
12 Behar, ss, Dundas, to Suez.
13 Illissus, ss, Ravin, to Mauritius.
14 Fearnought, ship, Graham, to Calcutta.
14 Emblehope, ss, Stephenson, to London.
15 Ava, ss, Fleuriais, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Sept. 20 Empire of Peace, ship, Williamson, from Shields.
28 Teresa, ship, Davis, from Cardiff.
28 White Star, ship, Funnell, from Shields.
Oct. 5 America, ss, Wetterlind, from Cardiff.
14 Timash, ss, Hogg, from London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Timor (s), 1 case gunpowder, H. Rogers & Co.
Rajpoot, 19 cases wine, Cursetjee and Eduljee; 26 cases oilmanstore, Sorsufaly Hepoola; 2 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Bharmul; 1 case purses, N. and B. Wadia & Co; 292 cases window glasses, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 9 cases oilmanstore, and 1 case tobacco pipe, Goolamally Sirufally; 10 bales paper, J. Morris; 190 bales paste boards, and 13 bales printing papers, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 7 cases toys, and 20 cases papers and envelops, Jaickisondass Goolabdass; 40,433 tiles, Ramchunder Mahadew & Co; 48 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 2 casks glassware, Essac Noormahomed; 2 bales corks, M. B. Sethna; 7 packages glassware, Khakeebhoy Peduasey.
Gresham (s), 100 cases brandy, C. Bounnevialle & Co.
Ægean (s), 7 cases brandy, C. Bounnevielle.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 36 cases papers, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim & Co
Persia (s), 10 cases brandy, The L. A. and A. C.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shawpore, 609 bags linseed, Samjee Veerjee; 80 bales coir yarn, Premjee Ramchordas.
Boadecia (s), 24 bales hides, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 34 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee & Co; 65 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co; 1,200 packages coir yarn, Shamjee Padomsey; 52 bales cotton, Nurhoo Soonderjee; 1,590 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co
Venetia (s) 75 bales cotton, Canjeebhoy Lalljee & Co; 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 200 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosen, Son & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia (s), 61 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosen Sons & Co; 3 boxes shawls, Ahmedshaw Yoosufshaw.

FOR HAVRE.

Venetia (s), 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 119 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 5,009 bags gingely seed, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 1,000 bags gingley seed, S. Tyabjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Starr, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Mhow.
Caine, Major, Madras Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from England.
White, Colonel, Madras 9th Regiment, N. I, on leave, from Deesa.
Thomas, Captain, Bengal Army Commissariat, to join, from England.
Dunbar, Lieutenant, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, to join, from England.

OCTOBER 23.

Becher, Captain, Bengal 16th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Nelson, Conductor, Ordnance Department, to join, from England.
Irvine, Surgeon Major, Bengal British Medical Department, from leave, from England.
Forbes, Captain, Bengal 109th Regiment, on leave, from Roorkee N. W. P.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 20.

Gordon, Captain, 11th Regiment N. I, on furlough, to England.

OCTOBER 23.

Morse, Captain, 9th Regiment N. I, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Garnett, Major, Bengal 11th Hussars, to join, to Umballa.
Clifford, Captain, Bengal 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, to join, to Edwardesabad.
Starr, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Warden, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kattiawar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, October 23.)

Surg E R Butler, Civil Surg in Kattywar, delivered over charge of the Civil Medical duties at Rajkote to Surg E Sexton on the 1st inst.

Mr T Taylor, first class, third grade, Sub Judge at Sirsi, in the Kanara District, is allowed leave of absence for six months, on private affairs, from 1st Dec 1873.

Mr E Cordeaux to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagherry until further orders.

Mr H Sconnell, Actg Supt of Police, Broach, is allowed 10 days leave in addition to the two months' privilege leave granted to him.

Mr T Major to act as second class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium.

Mr C G W Macpherson to act as Second Asst Collr of Poona until the return of Mr G H Johns, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj R A Lawrance is permitted to resign his appointment as Actg Civil Surg Broach, and his services are placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut E C Hart, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Satara, on the 23rd Sept 1873, as a temporary arrangement, and until the arrival of Capt H H Leo, R E.

Mr M. Potter is promoted to Asst Engr, First Grade.

Mr W Clarke, C E, and Mr M Potter, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Taptee, on the afternoon of the 1st Oct 1873.

— EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr B B Wakharkar assumed charge of the High School at Nassick on the 8th inst, before office hours.

The Rev G C Beynell, M.A, Chaplain of Byculla, is permitted to proceed to Matheran on duty for a period of from 5 to 6 weeks, from the 15th inst; and the Revd C T H Johnston, M A, having returned from furlough on the 9th idem, is appointed to do duty at the Presidency

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afterpacket.
United Kingdom	Oct. 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Nov. 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 4	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Oct. 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kusara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sevoor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and bankghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Katfywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year *(Post Free)*	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE MRS. DEANE will be happy to receive VISITORS at a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, from 5 to 7 p.m.

J. P. E. JERVOISE, Captain,
A. D. C. in Waiting.

Govt. House, Parell, 21st Oct. 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—October 19th, at Fort St. George, the wife of Captain James Bower Jackson, 21st Fusiliers, of a son—Stillborn.
SMITH—October 16th, at Etawah, N. W. P. the wife of Charles Melville Smith, H. M's. Inland Customs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GILL—October 6th, at Nynee Tal, of Diptheria, Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. P. Gill.
SHORTT—October 16th, at Mymensingh, very suddenly from disease of the heart, T. H. H. Shortt, Esq, B C. S., aged 34 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1873.

THE recent discussions in the Bombay Legislative Council have in a manner brought the public face to face with our Legislators. So long as there is no public work to do, each Councillor, sitting quietly in public life, and surrounded with the halo of "Honourable"—for Legislative Councillors, like certain other celebrated personages, are "all honourable men"—may be generally deemed a man of wisdom and true political and statesmanlike instincts. When, however, he opens his mouth he discovers himself in his true light, so that the public will have been able to judge of the calibre of the men who rule us by what they have spoken during the last six weeks. That the public verdict will be anything but flattering to certain hon. members we can imagine, for their appearance as lawmakers has in many instances been neither dignified nor such as can command reverence in respect of wisdom. In reading the recent discussions, one cannot keep the conviction from thrusting itself most obtrusively upon him that much of the late legislation has been done completely in the dark. Bills have been brought forward without the hon. movers of them being at all profoundly acquainted with their subjects, and discussions have followed in which the characteristic has been certain Service gentlemen playing "follow my lead" with certain other Service gentlemen. The meeting which the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday was a proof that this superficial legislation exists, and moreover a protest against a large and not unintelligent public being saddled with the consequences which must follow legislation of that description. The Hon. Messrs. Gibbs and Rogers have blamed the press for not speaking by the card in certain matters, and the Hon. Colonel Kennedy—when speaking of that Tolls Bill regarding which his friend the Hon. Mr. Gibbs displayed so much enthusiasm in attempting to show that he was not responsible for it but had merely acted as a "sort of dry nurse to it"—also had his fling at the Bombay press. But if the press (especially "the European portion of it" which has been so much honoured by the admonitions of these hon. members) made any mistakes as to the intentions of the movers of the last batch of Bills which was pushed through the Council, it may well be excused, considering the dim ideas which the Hon. Legislators themselves had upon many of their own proposals. As to the particular matter of the Tolls Bill, the hon. and gallant legislator need not have been so scarcastic upon the European press, because (according to him) it had raised an outcry against a toll—the pedestrian toll—which had been in existence for a number of years. Neither need the Hon. Mr. Gibbs have been equally sarcastic upon the same subject. These gentlemen ought not to have forgotten that the Bill which was before them for discussion was intended, among other things, to legalise certain things which had been done illegally since 1864, and the press's offence was not very heinous in objecting to the pedestrian toll whenever that toll was brought out from the darkness of illegality and introduced to our Hon. Legislators for the purpose of being legalised.

The public can scarcely have failed to notice one peculiarity of the voting lists. It would appear that there are now two distinct interests in the Council—that of the general public, and that of selfish Civilianism. If a question arises in which the power of Government officials and the rights and privileges of the non-official class of the community are likely to clash, it needs no wiseacre to tell how such men as, for instance the Hon. Colonel Anderson, will vote if the question reaches the voting crisis. It is unsatisfactory to see such a state of matters; it is pitiful to see a set of men whom the public have to pay handsomely for their services electing themselves into a clique for the augmentation of their own honour and glory and the suppression and defiance of the public. We have no doubt that some of our Hon. Legislators even think it a fine thing to snub or "sit upon" the public. The public, patient animal as it is, they look upon as something against which it is their duty to arraign themselves. Thus we have the farce enacted of public servants becoming the contemptuous masters of the public, and the fate of the Presidency depending, it may be, upon the vote of a sleeping Commander-in-Chief or the infinitesimal chance that the Hon. Colonel Anderson will not vote with the Service interests. We have no hesitation in saying that men who act in the Legislative Council apparently upon no principle but that of supporting official interests are quite unworthy of having a seat in the Legislature. Toadyism is a vulgar word to apply to those hon. gentlemen who proffer paltry opinions to excuse themselves for voting in a particular way simply because His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, or even the Hon. Mr. Gibbs has been the first to go over the stile, but nevertheless we have on recent occasions, as well as when the Acting Advocate-Generalship was held by Mr. Mayhew, seen circumstances to which no other name could be so correctly applied. Is not toadyism melancholy when it is exhibited in the halls which are supposed to be devoted to settling the interests of the thirteen millions of the Presidency? We scarcely know anything more disheartening than hearing a native, in calculating upon the chances of a public measure being carried—a measure, we mean, on which the public have expressed themselves fully and clearly in a certain way—first asking how many Government servants are likely to be present when the vote upon the measure is taken. However certain hon. members may flatter themselves with a feeling of superiority to the manners of natives, this very calculation shows that those whom we rule are not so blind as not to see that in affecting to decide upon public questions certain gentlemen sometimes consult their personal interests more than the justice or merit of the subject. It is surely not a mere honest difference of opinion which brings about the spectacle of the non-official members of the Legislative Council being generally found on one side, and all the official members on the other, whenever a public question comes up for decision. So long as such a state of matters continues no public question whatever can have fair play. We like to see *esprit de corps* in its proper place, but so much of it as certain Service gentlemen display seems to us to be out of place in the Legislative Council considering that it is the people of Bombay Presidency and not a clique afraid of losing power whose interests are hanging in the balance.

If a Governor would not see all public questions settled in his Council in one peculiar way, it behoves him to elect to assist him thoroughly independent men. Putting a few independent gentlemen into the Council, and then overwhelming them with Service votes, makes discussions degenerate into the miserable condition of a foregone conclusion for Government, or more properly official, interests. We can sympathise greatly with the Hon. Mr. Forbes in his resigning his seat in the Council. It must have been keenly annoying to him to see public questions decided not apparently upon their merits but because certain official gentlemen, with the regularity of clock-work, voted in an adverse direction. For the public interests, however, we regret that he gave up his seat, for he thus reduced the chance of public questions being carried in the way which the public desire. He gave the Governor an opportunity of electing to the vacancy the Hon. Colonel Anderson, who enjoys the reputation of not having uttered a single public-

Major, vice George William Powell, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 4th October, 1873.

Surgeon John Dallas Edge, M. D., to be Surgeon-Major in recognition of his gallant services when engaged against the Indians at Orange Walk, British Honduras. Dated 6th August, 1873.

Army Hospital Corps, The Christian name of Captain of Orderlies Wallis is Llewen, and not Lewis, as stated in the Gazette of the 24th June, 1873.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary Surgeon William Appleton, 10th Hussars, to be Veterinary Surgeon First Class. Dated 24th October, 1873.

Veterinary Surgeon Walter Bart, Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary Surgeon First Class. Dated 4th October, 1873.

Veterinary Surgeon William Albert Russell, Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary Surgeon First Class. Dated 4th October, 1873.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain of the Third Class the Reverend Michael Cuffee, to be Chaplain of the Second Class. Dated 7th September, 1873.

BREVET.

Colonel Charles Louis, Commandant Chatham Division, Royal Marine Light Infantry, having been placed on the Retired List, to have the honorary rank of Major-General in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th August, 1873. Dated 18th September, 1873.

Riding Master James Russell, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to have the honorary rank of Captain on retiring upon half-pay. Dated 4th October, 1873.

Surgeon Major George William Powell to have the honorary rank of Deputy-Surgeon General on retiring upon half-pay. Dated 4th October, 1873.

The undermentioned Officers to have the honorary rank as follows under the provision of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1871:—

To be Colonel.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bradley Roberts, retired, Royal Marine Artillery. Dated 20th September, 1873.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Hewett, retired, Royal Marine Artillery. Dated 11th September, 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant [illegible] Drury Drury, retired, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 1st August, 1873.

Lieutenant Erskine Tudor Rusk, retired, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 1st August, 1873.

MEMORANDUM.

Assistant Surgeon James Francis Deakin, M.D., [illegible] half-pay. Dated 22nd July, 1872.

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions have been received :—

E. Hodge	Rs. 3
W. C. Rowe	" 10
J. Wilson	" 5
J. H. Barclay	" 10
W. C. Davis	" 5

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 3RD OCTOBER.

AT daybreak yesterday morning the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam arrived in harbour, with the English mails of the 3rd October on board. She left Suez on the 16th inst. at 6 A.M. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Payne.	Mr. Scott.
Miss Gifford.	Mr. Tweedie.
Mrs. Kemp.	Mr. Sheridale.
Mr. and Mrs. M'George.	Mr. Griffiths.
Mr. and Mrs. Glover, infant, and 2 native servants.	Mr. Bostom.
Capt. and Mrs. Becher.	Mr. Davis.
Mrs. K. Murray.	Mr. Little.
Mr. Cochrane.	Mr. Gobbe.
Mr. Nilsson.	Mr. Lax.
Mr. Comyboare.	Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Fanshawe.	Mr. Pearce.
Mr. Birks.	Mr. and Mrs. Walker and 2 infants.
Mr. Cockerstone.	Mr. Hogan.
Mr. Berry.	Mr. Anderson.
Mr. Giles.	Mr. Weston & 1 native servant.

FROM BRINDISI.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Turney.	Mr. Simkinson.
Misses Turner and Hodgkinson and female servant.	Hon. R. Spankie. Surg. and Mrs. Collinson.
Mr. and Mrs. Burke.	Dr. and Mrs. Irvine.
Mrs. McFadyen.	Mr. and Mrs. Manuel.
Mr. T. McDonald.	Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. McAlpine.	Mr. Field.
Mr. Winchester.	Mr. Kitteridge.
Mr. E. Lowrie.	Mr. H. Brodie.
Mr. Cumming.	Surg. Boustead.
Mr. Cooke.	3 Sisters of Charity.
Mr. Cruickshank.	Rev. G. Wringer.
Mr. Strothers.	Rev. P. Macoun.
Mr. Leslie.	Mr. O. Got.
Mr. Stuart.	Mr. Stewart Hogg.
Capt. Wilson.	Mr. Gubbay and native servant.
Mr. Lee Warner.	

FROM BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.—Miss Doherty, and Mr. McIver.

FROM SUEZ.—1 Lascar.

FROM ADEN.—3 natives.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 3RD OCTOBER.

THERE is no want of briskness in the preparations for the Ashantee war, and the authorities seem even painfully anxious to take up every suggestion made in the newspapers for securing the health and comfort of the troops that are to be sent out to Western Africa. Perhaps the excessive zeal of the War Office to provide wicker-work helmets for the negro auxiliaries, and to supply each European soldier with such a store of sanitary appliances that he shall run no risk even of being bitten by a stray mosquito, may be said to border on the ludicrous; but at all events it is an error on the right side to take too much, rather than too little, care of our soldiers. The vigour, too, with which the shipment of military stores and railway materials is pushed forward is most praiseworthy; and, as no better officer than Sir Garnet Wolseley could have been chosen to command the new expedition, it may appear strange that any doubt should still be felt as to the intention of the Ministry to do all that the honour of England requires on the Gold Coast. One cannot, however, but remember that, when Lord Napier undertook the Abyssinian campaign, he took care to have the troops, workmen, and stores all collected at Zoulla, and engineering reconnaissances into the interior completed, before he himself arrived on the scene. This order of proceeding, which succeeded so well in East Africa, has now been reversed in the West. The Commander-in-Chief has gone on in advance; the stores are now on their way; and the men are to follow if their services are wanted. The Government still clings to the hope that Sir Garnet Wolseley may, with the help of the West India regiments and the Fantees, drive back the Ashantees and conclude a peace which will preclude the necessity of a march on Coomassie. It is too evident, in fact, that no plan of campaign has been settled beforehand, and that Ministers like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, who are above all things lovers of peace, wish to deal as gently as possible with the Ashantees. But this hesitating policy in dealing with barbarians is the worst of blunders. The Ashantees, it must be remembered, have not only overrun the territory of protected natives; they have threatened, and still threaten, the safety of the English settlements on the Gold Coast. They have, it is true, been signally defeated in battle by a handfull of English troops; but they have won advantages over detachments of our sailors, and the white men are cooped up in Cape Coast Castle and other parts and compelled to remain on the defensive. This being the actual state of affairs, clearly the duty of our Government was at once to send out a force sufficient to take the offensive and punish the enemy. Promptness is everything in such affairs; and nothing would have more strongly impressed the Ashantees with a sense of our superiority than the immediate despatch to the Gold Coast, without regard for considerations of climate and seasons, of a little English army competent to deal effectually with the savages who have defied the power of the English Empire. The essential thing is to disperse the Ashantee army and force the King to tender his submission; but the English Government delays striking a blow for months, in the vain hope that matters will arrange themselves, or be settled without the costly intervention of white soldiers. We are to run, in fact, the risk of further humiliation on the Gold Coast, in order that Mr. Gladstone may have the opportunity of bringing forward a prosperity budget next spring. I take the liberty of thinking that the *Times* wofully misjudges the temper of the British nation in supposing this halting policy will be approved by the constituencies. The Ashantees may have had grievances of their own in the first instance which to some extent accounted for their raid on our territory—for even savages don't go to war without reason—but the time has gone by for talking of these things. We must strike swiftly and sternly, or we cannot keep our possessions in Western Africa. The *Times* says that it is a pity we have any possessions there, and it petulently resents, in the spirit of Mathew Arnold's "weary Titan," the claim made on England to accept Imperial responsibilities all over the world. Why, asks the leading journal, cannot people let us rest in peace; and, if they will not do so, why cannot we retire from meddling where we can get neither honour nor profit, and be content to live without quarrelling? The answer to this complaint is, that a country which has a world-wide Empire must submit to some of the inconveniences while enjoying the advantages of universal dominion, and that the Empire hangs together in such fashion that you cannot loosen a stone of it without bringing down the whole edifice. England cannot afford to retire from any Imperial position, for she has a host of foes throughout the world who would hail her retirement as a mark of weakness, and take courage to assail her at all points. The cry for inaction is disguised under the plea of humanity, but it is really raised by people who cling to a life of inglorious ease and luxury and are indignant that they should still be called upon to keep by the sword the wealth their fathers won for them by the sword. But it is a mistake on their part to suppose that we can keep our commerce and riches when we have lost our honour. Once let it go forth to the world that England is tired of the responsibility of being a great power, and will shirk any contest to remain at peace, and the country will begin to sink in the scale of nations with appalling rapidity. It is the suspicion that the Gladstone Ministry is not truly Imperial in its foreign policy which has made the Liberal Government so unpopular; and, if the Ashantee business be mismanaged, Mr. Gladstone will find himself next year as bereft of followers as he was in 1854 or 1858.

The action for libel brought by Mr. Clement Scott against the *Hornet* newspaper raises a question of public interest which may be discussed without reference to the personal merits of Mr. Scott or his accuser. The *Hornet* is one of a class of illustrated satirical papers which have sprung up in London during the last two or three years, and which, by virtue of their racy outspokenness and the smartness of the personalities in which they indulge, have been remarkably successful in winning the favour of a public which is sick of the smooth hypocrisies and absolute want of independence and originality distinguishing that respectable portion of the press which is "content to dwell in decencies for ever." The *Figaro*, the *Hornet*, and other papers of the kind throw aside the veil of dignity which the journalism of the English capital uses to hide its dulness, and they cite bitter animosities by violating the rules of that system of anonymous humbug which was invented by enterprising proprietors of great newspapers to secure for themselves all the profit and glory of journalism, and to keep the poor devils of literary hacks who do the work from ever getting the position and influence which are their due. The *Hornet* seems to me to have exposed a real evil in pointing out that the anonymous system not only degrades professional journalists, but injures the character of the press by giving newspaper proprietors the opportunity of contracting alliances with public servants which do equal dishonour to both contracting parties. I do not contend for a moment that men employed in the public service should be debarred from writing for the news papers during their leisure hours. But, in the first place, it is clear that the well-paid servants of the Crown have a great deal too much leisure. Most of them do their office work much after the fashion of Charles Lamb, who, when he was a clerk at the India House, was met by his chief one morning with the just reproach, "Really, Mr. Lamb, you come very late to office," and returned the true if humorous answer, "Ah! yes, Sir, but see how early I go away." This is a fair picture of office life in some at least of the great departments of State at the present day; and the proper remedy would be to reduce the staff and lengthen the hours of office work, so as to get some fair return for the money spent on the Civil Service. Again, if Civil Servants write for the press, they ought not to write on subjects relating to their official duties and about which they possess information which is really confidential. Whatever can and ought to be made known should be published at once to all the world, whatever should be kept secret ought to be specially sacred with those servants of the State who are entrusted with the management of public business. Yet it is notorious that in every public office there are men paid by the newspapers, not to write essays like those of Elia, but in plain words to sell information which they have no right to divulge. Nor is this all. There are various ways of paying people besides giving them money, and the compact between the newspaper and the public servant often takes the form of a tacit understanding that, on condition of getting early political news, the paper shall [illegible] the projects of the man who supplies it. So far does this nobbling of the press go in some cases, that I am assured one influential daily paper will publish nothing about India without first submitting it for approbation to a gentleman of high standing in the India Office. The consequence of such understanding is that the press, which professes to be the censor of the public service, is in reality in league with it to delude the credulous public, and that one hardly ever sees in the papers any free and independent criticism of public men and measures. The press has become, indeed, a tyranny carried on by a secret society of irresponsible men; and it becomes plainer every day that the London newspapers no longer represent the country or know how to sympathize with the nation. I cannot but applaud any effort to break down an anonymous system which I believe to be most injurious to the press. If a public servant has a genius for journalism, let him resign the service, write under his own name, and take his chance in the profession. He certainly ought not to be allowed to remain a public servant while drawing a regular salary from a newspaper for doing work which must take up a good deal more than his mere leisure time.

The letter in to-day's *Telegraph* from its special correspondent at Samarcand shows that Central Asia has at last been fairly brought within the range of newspaper enterprize. The letter itself is a curious jumble of news, and the inference drawn from what is going on in Afghanistan, that Shere Ali intends to attack the Emir of Bokhara, is quite worthless. It is plain, however, that the Russians will soon be called upon to occupy all Kokan, and then Yakoob Beg will be their next victim, unless Mr. Forsyth can save him.

J. M. M.

MESSRS. NUSSEY AND PILLING, of Leeds, have obtained a distinguished award for their Silent Family Sewing Machine. The new silent lock-stitch, known as the "Nussey and Pilling," and in use all over the world, has been awarded the Grand Diploma of Merit at the Vienna Universal Exhibition. For excellence and quality these machines deserve special mention, and also as being foremost amongst the most meritorious of competitive sewing machines exhibited at Vienna.—*Home News.*

AMONGST the awards granted to English Exhibitors at the International Exhibition at Vienna, the medal for progress has been adjudged to the celebrated firm of Crosse and Blackwell, in Soho-square, so long known for the excellence of the multitudinous articles [illegible] them, and consigned to all parts of the world. It appears, made a minute inspection of the [illegible] Ples submitted to them, and were much struck with the extreme purity of the vinegar used in the [illegible] the vegetable and other matters, a purity [illegible] excessive care in manufacture which is [illegible] recently erected works of the firm in Bressenden-place, Camden-road, London. They were also informed to inquiries, that no fewer than 1,000 hands are employed in the extensive premises in Soho, where every appliance that can conduce to perfection is [illegible] time to time, and where every department is [illegible] the most rigid supervision.—*Post.*

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 3RD OCTOBER.

MY last letter foreshadowed another early advance in the Bank rate of discount, and this movement was made on Monday, when the directors advanced the minimum from 4 to 5 per cent. The immediate cause of the change was the drain of gold, the withdrawals on that day being not far short of £700,000, and at a time when general uneasiness prevailed, and a demand might have occurred for gold for various quarters of the world at once, it was quite time to take vigorous steps for the protection of the store of bullion. Unexpectedly, too, the chief withdrawal of gold on Monday was not for the United States, but for Germany—a step which excited all the more uneasiness because we had just been assured, on the authority of a Berlin journal, that the German Government had ceased to coin gold and would now coin silver for some time. So narrow, under present arrangements, is the margin allowed to be between ease and stringency, that even a slight temporary alteration in the internal procedure of a foreign Government is thus able to derange our entire system, and affect every trader in the country. Had the Bank of England not injudiciously lowered their rates two months ago, there would have been less necessity for the recent changes, and there would also have been less occasion for that pressure for discount by way of precaution, which always sets in when the public fear money is getting dearer—a pressure that tends to fulfil its own apprehensions. It is however the altogether unforeseen dimensions of the American crisis that have compelled the Bank to act with such precipitation, since this event added an element which had been left out of account and reversed the usual process of the bullion flow at this season. The crash in America, your readers must bear in mind, is not a collapse of mercantile credit, but has arisen from a mere currency dearth. The legal tender in the States is greenbacks, which are inconvertible into gold and are at a discount as compared with that metal: they are at the same time fixed in amount, and do not expand as ours or any currency on a gold basis would do, by the simple plan of raising the rate of discount and attracting the gold hither. Beyond the reserve held by the banks and a total of about forty millions dollars in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, all the rest of the legal tenders which it is possible to have are in the hands of the public. From various causes, the total—about four hundred millions dollars, originally—has been slowly diminishing, while the commerce of the country has been prodigiously expanding, and this autumn, thanks to the enormous crops and the demand from Europe, much more currency—that is greenbacks—has been wanted in the South and West than ever was known before. The banks had locked up a good deal of their resources in unproductive and unfinished railways, and only supplied the demand by too much reducing their reserve. The failure of Jay Cooke and Co. showed the weak point: then came a run which brought down bank after bank. What the Americans are now trying to do is to restore credit, and so prevent the hoarding of greenbacks. The Secretary of the Treasury has called in a number of Five Twenty bonds, for which he has paid in greenbacks, and he has also paid in advance the coupons not due until November, which releases several millions more. The banks are also urged by the Government to discount more freely, and they have done what they could. But meanwhile things have been at a deadlock; the dealers could not buy bills of exchange on London against produce because they could not pay for them, and so the produce stuck fast. To release it is the real object of our gold shipments, which will have the effect of, by and bye, setting free some of the hoarded greenbacks and thus restoring a natural state of things. Accordingly we shall not be released from pressure until the panic in America has subsided; and, moreover, we shall always be liable to a recurrence of it until a better monetary system takes the place of the existing one in the States. Singularly enough a speedy return to cash payments in America seems to be the most likely issue of the crisis. Otherwise an extension of the paper currency must take place. There is no third course. By the last plan inconvertibility is established perhaps for ten years to come, and the whole range of values will be unnaturally appreciated: by the first a considerable wrench would be caused to business generally, and prices would fall, but the basis obtained would be stable and there would be no fear in future of such a crisis as the present one.

The inconvenience to trade here, created by these changes in the Bank rate, is not very serious, because trade is sound and credit is excellent. But they have had the effect of knocking a good deal of speculation on the head and of spoiling the market for some of the anticipated loans. I have already mentioned the Egyptian, and the failure of it. The next to come out is the Turkish, which will be for £8,000,000 or £10,000,000 under the auspices of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. It is predestined to utter extinction in the bud, so far as the public are concerned, for the knowledge that the amount it may yield is to go to pay the next dividends on the public debt has opened the eyes of the most heedless to the real danger attending such loans. Great as her natural resources are they have not been developed by Turkey in anything like the same ratio with the growth other debt, and the charges of the latter have therefore always to be met by fresh borrowings. But this is a practice which in the nature of things must get more invet rate every year. The charges are always growing, and each year need more money to meet them, which has to be raised on more and more onerous terms. An end must come to this some day, and it would really seem as if, after many false alarms, we have now reached it. The public know this perfectly, and will not subscribe to the new Turkish even so much as they did to the last Egyptian, so that for some time the entire burden will rest on the shoulders of the syndicate. But the members of that body are nearly the same as those that undertook the Egyptian, and they will be driven to realise ere long by making a market and thus placing the amount on it. In the long run it will pass into the hands of persons tempted by the low price who will buy on the principle of placing their eggs in different baskets, and this is the destination of all the rubbish that is dealt in here. The mode in which innocent and ignorant people are taken in is perfectly sickening. I have in previous letters mentioned the Honduras and San Domingo loans. Last year the former stood as high as 83, it is now 18; the latter was 67, and it is now 20. The next collapses of the same kind will to all appearance be other South or Central American stocks, the first being Paraguay and the next Costa Rica. The original contractors of all these loans have long ago got fairly out of them, and care nothing for the fate of their deluded successors.

The Eastern Telegraph Company are now doing what I long ago stated was their intention: they are issuing debentures for the purpose of raising funds to make subsidiary lines. This week they have sent out a prospectus for £200,000 debentures bearing 6 per cent. interest, repayable in ten years. These are offered first of all to the shareholders, who will of course take them, since the security is excellent. The proceeds are really intended to go towards laying the Levant lines, after which the company's undertaking may be said to be complete: until at least they determine on duplicating the Red Sea cable—which may not be for a long time. The task now in hand is submerging the Brazilian [illegible] from Lisbon, to Madeira first, and then to [illegible] Verd islands—which sections we hope [illegible] two months hence for telegrams to our [illegible] Ashantee.

[illegible] Directors of the Chatered Mercantile Bank [illegible], London, and China have declared the [illegible] at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for [illegible] year.

The cotton market has been decidedly firm for [illegible] day or two, under the influence partly of [illegible] American financial crisis, which returns the [illegible] movement of the new cotton, and partly of reports about damage done from worm and other causes. As for the currency crisis the American Government has recognised its effect on produce by advancing $2,000,000 in greenbacks to the banks at New Orleans, and a similar sum at Charleston to aid in removing the stagnation. As respects the crop I take the following extracts from reliable correspondents of Neill Brothers and Co., not as correcting so much as confirming what I have previously written on the subject :—

"Montgomery, Alabama, Sept. 6, 1873.

"Our people are now busily engaged picking out, and they find the turn-out miserable in the extreme. I have never heard such discouraging reports. A bale to 10 acres is all we expect. Some say not that. We have made failures in this immediate section for three years, but this is by far the worst of the three. Two gentlemen from here have made trips to Mississippi—one to Canton (Madison county) via Jackson, and the other to Noxubee county. The one who went to Canton reports no caterpillars east of Meridian, and says they have fair crops in Madison county, though not so good as last year. The one who went to Noxubee left there last Saturday, 30th August: he says up to that time the worms had done no harm, but that they had just begun their ravages. I must confess I am no little bewildered by the conflicting accounts from the country tributary to New Orleans. The gentleman who went to Canton says the reports were that the worms were very destructive down near Natchez and Vicksburg, but I hear of none above except occasionally, and then they have done no harm. Here the destruction is the most complete we have had. I do not except either 1866 or 1868. One of the largest and most successful planters, and who has a No. 1 plantation, told me he would not make over 60 bales from 600 acres, and he would have one-third of it picked out to-day."

"Columbus, Georgia, Sept. 6, 1873.

"We have your favour of the 2nd inst., and find it difficult to estimate the extent of the damage from worms in this section. Probably one-half of all the cotton planted here has been stripped of its leaves and forms, but it had already a good crop of young unmatured bolls, which with favourable weather and late frost will mature and make cotton. The weather has been favourable for over two weeks past, and bids fair to continue so. The crop is fully ten days later than last year, but we consider its condition on uplands much better. Also that some of the river and creek bottom lands have been saved from the ravages of worms by timely use of poison, and these now bid fair to produce a heavy crop. We will only add that, in our opinion, this section will produce fully as much cotton as it did last year; and with favourable weather from this time forward, our receipts will be much increased."

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 20TH OCTOBER.

THE weather has changed since yesterday, being cool and agreeable. The bajree crops have been reaped, and the jowaree will be ready for the sickle in about a fortnight. Wheat has been sown. Fever still prevails.

Captain Hancock, the Survey Officer attached to the Rajisthanik Sabha, will leave for the Bhownuggur districts some time during this week, for the purpose of defining the boundaries of several villages. He will be aided by a staff of surveyors, who will be entertained and paid by the State.

Mr. Henry Aston, officiating Personal Assistant, is about taking the order of St. Benedict. He will lead Miss Creed to the hymeneal altar on Saturday next, and this will, I believe, be the second marriage ceremony performed in the station church during the last twelve years.

Speaking of the church, I may as well mention that our chaplain, Mr. Walford, has had some very necessary additions made to the edifice lately, the cost of which has been covered by church collections and other voluntary contributions.

The shikarries who are out after the budmashes of the country have not yet spent any powder and lead, as the game appears to be rather shy and unwilling to come to the front.

ACT FOR THE SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A writer "protesting too much" and signing himself "XX." in the *Times of India* of Monday, seems to be very indignant because the members of the Chamber of Commerce have moved in the matter of the Survey of Steam Vessels Act. What a pity Editors do not insist upon all correspondents in their columns signing their own names. We should then know who it is that has such an utterly un-English manner of looking at things, and who recommends "Government to remorselessly snub the Chamber of Commerce."

The Government must certainly acknowledge that when it wants correct mercantile information it must go to the Chamber of Commerce for it, and the most casual glance at the Chamber of Commerce report for 1872, or indeed for any other year, will show the great number of questions submitted by both the Supreme Government and local Government to the Bombay Chamber for an opinion. Indeed, so far as the European trading community goes, the Chamber represents the enlightened public opinion of this city.

On this point there is not the least difference of opinion. "XX." must therefore have a strange idea of the proper functions of a Government when he advocates the remorseless snubbing of the only source of public opinion on some of the most vital matters that affect the State. As regards this Steam Vessel Survey Act, the sentiments of the Chamber upon it are deserving of the more attention because it is purely a mercantile question. The object and reason of the Act professes to be to "protect life and property" at sea. Now who are more interested in the protection of property at sea than the mercantile community, the owners of that property. And if these property owners say in effect, we are perfectly willing and able to take care of our own property, and this Act which professes to do this for us is simply a restriction and burden upon trade, is not this the very best proof of their sincerity? The Act also in the present form is wrong in its conception, un-English in its character, it is perfectly superfluous, and does no one any good except the surveyors appointed under it.

As to the survey of passenger steamers, no one questions the desirability of an Act on this point. But with respect to other steamers, there is no need whatever in Bombay, any more than in England, that ordinary cargo steamers should be surveyed by Government officials. Whoever "XX." is the arguments he uses are simply ridiculous. He accuses the Chamber of the "grossest selfishness" for protesting against an Act that is to make their property carried in steamers more secure. It may be very foolish on their part to think they can look after their own interest better than the Government can do it for them, but for them to object to the Government doing it for them is the very reverse of selfishness; or else I have entirely forgotten the meaning of the Queen's English. Again "XX." says "it must be not a little vexatious to find enlightened British merchants showing such a bad example to the natives by agitating for every little thing they want that Government does not see fit to give." What utter nonsense! The Chamber in this matter are agitating against what they do *not* want, and which the Government seems determined to give them notwithstanding. If the members of the Chamber of Commerce were owners and shareholders in the steamers that come to Bombay, it would be quite another matter, and it might be said they were self-interested. But as a matter of fact, it is pretty well known that there is no European firm in Bombay that holds any considerable share in the steam trade of the port. Their action in this matter, therefore, proceeds from principle simply, and with a view to saving steamers in which they are not interested from useless forms, delays, and restrictions. But "XX's" letter is full of the most absurd statements. He apologizes in one line "for the melancholy ignorance of the members of Council;" and three or four lines further on says, "he is sure the public generally will admit the sound wisdom of their proceedings." "XX" is very complimentary to the public, certainly; but before he rushes into print again, and ventilates such old-fashioned notions, that it is the duty of Government "to remorselessly snub" all who differ from it in opinion, let him at all events remember that the policy he recommends might have done for Bombay very safely fifty years ago, but it will not do now. With the immense commerce Great Britain has it is strange that, if needed, there should be no Government surveys on any of the steamers carrying that commerce except passenger steamers. Such legislation as we have in the Steamer Survey Act, and such discussions on it in the Legislative Council, the trading community could well do without, and if our legislators are wise they will suppress as far as they can the said discussions. The whole thing was a mistake—and fallacies and mistakes characterized the whole proceeding, and made it a ridiculous exhibition.

PALTAN

VIENNA EXHIBITION.—We are glad to learn that Messrs. John Moir and Son, Aberdeen, have been awarded the grand "Medal of Merit" by the jurors at the Vienna Exhibition, for their preserved meats, soups, sausages, jams, jellies, marmalade, pickles, &c. Not having exhibited previously, this is the highest honour which the firm could have obtained, the "Diploma of Honour" being given principally to inventions in the iron trades, paper manufactures, sewing machines, agricultural implements, &c., while the "Medal of Progress" could only be taken by those who had obtained prizes as former exhibitions. The three bronze medals of "Progress," "Merit" and "Good Taste," are of equal value. We have no doubt our readers will be pleased at the success of this enterprising firm.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

BOMBAY.

COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. T. C. Hope, Collector of Surat, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence.

JUDGE OF RUTNAGHERRY.—Mr. E. Cordeaux, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Rutnaghery.

THE KHANDEISH POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.—Captain F. J. Wise, Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Green, the vacation judge, sat in Chambers at the High Court yesterday; but none of the matters disposed of was of any public interest.

A NEW PLEADER.—The Judges of the High Court have issued a sunud to Mr. Chandulal Mathuradas, Vakeel, High Court, authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the district of Surat.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.—Mr. Mehrjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee, Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium, has been allowed leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, from the 15th instant.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a man named Dhunjee Ramjee, an old offender, was convicted of stealing two iron railings, belonging to one Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, and sentenced by Mr. Nana Morrojee to receive ten stripes.

A VAGRANT.—Henry Wade, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Constable Burns, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

FRAUDULENTLY DISPOSING OF A GOLD ORNAMENT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Gunoo Visram was charged with fraudulently disposing of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Savectree, woman. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 13th October 1873, Rs. 25 71,249; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 39,416; total, Rs. 26,10,665; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 71,000; total balance, Rs. 25,39,665. There are in addition 48,744 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Wednesday at Tardeo concerning the death of Godoo Baloo, aged about sixteen years. It appears that the deceased with some other boys was bathing in a tank in Ramlall's cart, and one of the boys who could swim was teaching the deceased to swim, when they both suddenly sank and the deceased did not rise again. His body was recovered two hours after the occurrence by means of drags. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

THE SALT BILL.—We hear that certain influential residents of Bombay are about to send in a requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants to consider the advisability of memorializing the Government against the new Salt Bill, now before the Legislative Council. We also hear that petitions are about to be prepared and signed in the talooks of Penn, Ooran, and Panwell requesting Government to postpone the third reading of the Bill in order to enable the salt-pan owners and merchants to submit their objections to the said Bill as altered at the second reading.

BUFFALOE FIGHT AT COLABA.—Two Hindoo milkmen, named respectively Narayen Purushram and Malloo Ballajee, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Page, with causing a public nuisance by fighting buffaloes in a public thoroughfare. Mr. Page stated—"Yesterday about 12 o'clock, noon, I was going towards Colaba in a buggy. I saw a crowd of people on the Colaba road, also carts, carriages, buggies, &c. There was much shouting, and the crowd was swayed hither and thither. In the midst of the crowd there were three buffaloes. One of the prisoners and his buffaloes were on one side; the other prisoner and his buffaloe on the other. They were fighting the buffaloes. I let the prisoners go to their houses and then sent a havildar for them.' The prisoners were convicted and fined Rs. 15 each.

A DEPARTURE.—Our readers, especially those of the sporting community of Poona, will much regret to learn that Major C. E. Stack left this station yesterday, *en route* to Neemuch to join his original regiment, the 3rd Light Cavalry. Major Stack has been a resident of Poona for the last six years, and contributed much during that period to the interest of sport, having run horses and ridden himself both in the Poona Monsoon and Garrison Races, to the latter of which he performed the onerous duties of Secretary in a highly laudable manner. Major Stack carries with him the good wishes of all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him, by whom, we need hardly add, he will be much missed.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 23.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 21st October, was 266, being 37 less than in the preceding week, 71 less than the total of the week ending 22nd October 1872, and 35 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 268 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive system	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total birth exclusive of still born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
Fort, Southern	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,732	...	5	...	4	1	2	1	15	18
Esplanade	10,464	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	4
Market	43,198	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	15	30
Mandvee	35,100	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	17	19
Chukla	36,748	...	7	...	14	...	...	2	23	16
Umarkharee	49,875	...	12	...	1	1	3	...	20	16
Dongree	25,506	...	5	...	1	1	2	...	11	11
Dhobeetalao	37,991	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	3
Phuneswaree	20,760	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	3
Bhooleshwur	36,029	...	5	...	5	1	3	1	18	18
Kharatalao	23,638	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	15	13
Koombarwara	27,594	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	12	12
Khetwaree	24,817	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Girgaum	21,234	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
Chowpatee	7,531	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	6	8
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	6
Mahalukmee	6,317	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Mazagon	29,975	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	6	6
Tarwaree	10,088	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	2
Kamat. & Bye.	75,928	...	13	...	3	5	6	...	44	29
Parell	18,773	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	9
Seeree	4,460	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Sion	11,572	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	4	6
Mahim	14,310	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	7	8
Worlee	10,442	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-resident & unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bombay	644,405	...	95	1	36	14	29	5	266	268
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		3	111	8	41	36	31	4	391	94

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes :—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous system.	Resp. System.	Digestive system.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases).	Total birth exclusive of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	4	...	2	...	2	1	7	11
Brahman	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	18	6
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hindoo of other Caste	...	46	1	15	7	11	3	127	131
Hindoo Out-caste	...	9	...	3	1	1	1	37	19
Mooslman	...	25	...	9	3	7	...	67	43
Parsee	...	2	...	3	1	5	...	14	33
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Native-Christian	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	2	...	1	...	...	...

Mr. ANSTEY'S DOMESTIC PETS.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND Co. sold yesterday at their auction rooms, in Marine Street, what, in his life-time, were the late Mr. Anstey's domestic pets. They consisted, when brought to the hammer, of one dark bay Arab horse and fourteen cats and kittens.

The horse was a well-fed animal, and although the auctioneer described him as "a strong high-blood" Arab, 14 by 2, he was generally regarded at the sale as an ordinary brute. When made to run for the inspection of intending purchasers, there was no mettle in him, and he indulged in no prancings or capering during the show. The crier put Rs. 500 as a fancy price upon him, but he only found a bidder at Rs. 100. The amount rose to Rs. 150, Rs. 175, and in a few minutes to Rs. 300. Of the half a dozen European gentlemen who were present at the sale, none was found to bid a higher sum for him; and although the auctioneer's assistants averred that he was "just like a tiger in the field" and "well worth Rs. 1,000," he was knocked down to Dr. Cunha for Rs. 9 only. His harness, which was sold separately, fared no better. In its almost worn-out condition, it found a reluctant bidder at Rs. 5. The auctioneer's assistants were busy with their tongues; reminded those present of the "great barrister" to whom it once belonged; and ran up the price to Rs. 12, at which it was knocked down to Pestonjee Bapoojee.

It may not be generally known that the late Mr. Anstey was very fond of his domestic cats. They were his principal, if not his only, companions in his bungalow. On his return home in the evening, his first and constant care was to look for his feline pets. They perhaps reciprocated his attachment, if cats are capable of reciprocating it; for as soon as his steps crossed the threshhold of the bungalow, they went up to him in a body, each trying to be the foremost to share his caresses. He would hold them up in his hands by turns and fondle them as the occasion suggested. Such a master of language as the late eminent counsel was at no loss for words to give to each of his favourites a name appropriate to and descriptive of its qualities and propensities; and a constant use made those names familiar to his servants as household words. They were in duty bound to look to the comfort of Pussy, but they frequently dreaded his paws. "Almashee," the strongest and the biggest of the lot, always kept them at a respectful distance—for he was what they called "the tiger cat." He was more civil to Shaik Roostum, Mr. Anstey's old favourite butler, than to the other servants; for Shaik Roostum was the master of the ceremonies and the superintendent of the larder and; dared to be as indifferent to his frowns as to those of their common master. Within the last few days, "Almashee" did not like the too near approach of the auctioneers' men, and made good his escape from the bungalow two days before his companions were unceremoniously huddled into baskets and carried to the auction rooms for sale. Since Mr. Anstey's death, ten of his feline favourites died at the bungalow; one escaped on the road to the auction rooms, leaving an empty basket behind it; and fourteen only submitted to the ignominy of being brought to the auctioneers' hammer. The trusted Shaik Roostum was in attendance upon them at the sale; and he could scarcely help heaving a sigh at the thought of the comparative poverty and neglect to which they must submit in future years.

They had been divided into ten lots and accommodated in ten bamboo baskets. The fame of their late master had filled Shaik Roostum's mind with expectations which resulted in the saddest disappointment. The news of "Mr. Anstey's domestic cats" being offered for sale ought, he thought, to have drawn to Messrs. Crawford and Co.'s rooms all admirers of his eccentric genius. But only half a dozen Europeans and some natives were in attendance; and the cruellest blow of all was felt by Shaik Roostum when, before his moistened eyes, one of his late master's favourites was knocked down for the ridiculously small sum of four annas! The amount was far below the value of the collar round its neck; for most of the cats had round their necks collars made of brass or other material. The first lot consisting of "Bibbuck," a white Persian cat, was put up at Rs. 50, but there was no bid until the figure fell to one rupee. The price then rose to Rs. 2, Rs. 3, &c., until "Bibbuck" was knocked down to Mr. Davis for Rs. 9. "Jibbs," a white Persian cat, with her two offspring, formed the second lot. From five rupees down to eight annas, she could command no bid, and at the latter price was bought, probably on speculation, by one of the auctioneers' assistants, Pestonjee Merwanjee. Next came "Shehair," also a white Persian cat, a particular favourite of Mr. Anstey for keeping its companions in constant dread of its paws, and was knocked down for Rs. 7 to Sorabsha Dosabhoy Motiwalla. "Ubluck," white with black spots, could not fetch a rupee, and was given away for twelve annas to the auctioneers' assistant Pestonjee Merwanjee. "Soothe," a dark cat, proved no favourite with any body on account of its colour, and was put up at four annas. The price, even with the persuasive eloquence of the auctioneers' assistant, did not rise higher than eight annas, at which figure the dark creature was sold to Mr. Edward Fernandes. "Bahas" fell to Godrez Mehrban, a Persian Parsee merchant, for eight annas; and "Roosna," a grey and special favourite, was sold to the same bidder for four annas! The crafty assistant also forced the same bidder almost against his wish to accept for four annas another cat without a name, on the plea that it would be useful for killing rats in the merchant's godown if for no other purpose. "Tommy" and "Jackey," two grey young cats, were sold for a rupee to Mr. Scott of the Gas Company; and the last lot of two other young cats, one white and the other of "fox colour," was knocked down to Manockjee Dosabhoy for twelve annas.

The sale of fourteen of Mr. Anstey's favourites thus fetched Rs. 20-8-0. The result mortified no one more than his trusted old butler Shaik Roostum.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 15th instant are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotree on 14th, 8 feet 8 inches. Reaping of khureef crops commenced. Fever prevalent. Great heat. Wheat 11·31 seers; rice 7·46 seers.

Hydrabad.—Weather hot; nights, cold. Dry crops generally reaped; rice not yet ripe. Public health good.

Shikarpore.—Canals dry. Crops have suffered in many places from insufficiency of water. Fever prevailing. Nights cold.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops as before. Sudden change in weather, minimum temperature 53 degrees. Fever increasing. Wheat 15 seers.

Ahmedabad.—The same as last reported.

Kaira.—Khureef crops being reaped. Weather good. Fever decreasing.

Surat.—Weather hot. Crops and public health good. Reaping of rice commenced. Wheat 13½ seers.

Broach.—Khureef crops reaped. Rubbee sowing commenced. Fever prevalent. Bajree 17 seers.

Khandeish.—Cotton and other crops good. Nights and mornings cool. Bajree 25 seers.

Nassick.—Reaping of early crops commenced. Late crops and public health good. Rice 9, wheat 12½ seers.

Tanna.—Ague and cough in the town. Fever in Warra and Shahpore talookas. Cattle-disease and small-pox in latter talooks. Other talookas healthy. Reaping of early rice crops commenced. Rice 8 to 14, wheat 10½ to 13, and bajree 16 to 17½ seers.

Poona.—Khureef crops doing well. Public health generally good. Bajree 17·48 seers.

Ahmednugger.—Khureef crops and public health good. Rubbee sowing nearly finished. Cotton crop middling. Bajree 26·1 seers.

Sholapore.—Jowaree 27·76 seers.

Sattara.—Crops good; rain wanted in some places. Fever and dysentery in Walwa; ague and cattle-disease in Patun. Bajree 22½ seers.

Belgaum.—Rain 2 inches 8 cents. Crops progressing well. Season on the whole good.

Dharwar.—Rainfall satisfactory throughout the collectorate. Rice and early crops good in most places Cotton sowing almost completed.

Kulladgee.—Good rainfall throughout district. Public health good.

Canara.—Crops fair; progress of harvest on the coast retarded by rain. Fever and cattle-disease prevail slightly.

Rajkote.—Weather hot. Crops good. Bajree 18·6 seers.

Wudwan.—Still no rain. Weather unhealthy Cotton fair; harvest commenced. Bajree 17½ seers.

Baroda.—Crops fair. Public health good. Bajree 13 seers

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 13th instant). Crops in good condition; early ones are nearly ripe. Rice 12·1 seers at Ahbaug.

Ratnagherry.—(Report for the week ending 4th instant). There was little or no rain during the week, but the crops are generally thriving and the early crops are being reaped. The district is generally healthy with the exception of the Vingorla Petta of the Malwan talooks, where dysentery prevails. Cattle-disease is also prevalent to a slight extent in this and the talookas of Chiploon and Gohagur. In the last mentioned talooka fever also prevails to a slight extent.

MR. HOGG'S EXPLANATION.

"BEFORE dealing with the facts of the case or commenting on those facts, I think it well to consider the law as respects the recall of letters entrusted to the Post Office.

In England I believe a letter when posted belongs to the addressee, and it is most difficult if not practically impossible for the sender to regain possession of a cover once dropped in the letter box. Such, however, is not the case in India. For the Indian Post Office Act 1866, Section 27 provides for the restoration of a posted letter to the sender, "subject to such rules and regulations, if any, as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in that behalf;" and in section II. of the orders and rules passed by the Governor General in Council in the Home Department No. 189, dated 21st April 1866, provision has been made for the restoration to the sender of a posted letter "by an express order of the Government or Director General of the Post Office or a Post Master General."

As stated by the Advocate-General in Calcutta (Mr. Graham) in an opinion to which I shall hereafter advert, "the object of the 27th Section of the Indian Post Office Act 1866 is to give relief to persons who have inadvertently posted a letter, or changed their mind as to its contents before despatch to re-call it on permission of the authorities."

Thus in India a letter, during the interval between posting and delivery at destination, is the property of the *sender* not of the addressee, and a Post Master General is specially authorised to withdraw a letter from the Post Office for restoration to its sender. I wish to bring these points prominently to notice as materially affecting the case under consideration.

I will now state the facts of the case, repeating with but slight modification the account already submitted to the Director General of the Post Office in March 1871.

During the years 1867 and 1868, I held the office of Post Master General of Bombay. In Sept. 1868, when residing at Poona, I had reason to suspect undue familiarity on the part of my wife towards Mr. Cordery then residing temporarily in my house as a guest. After the departure of Mr. Cordery, Miss Birdwood, also a guest in my house, brought me a letter to the address of Mr. Cordery, which had been given her by Mrs. Hogg with instructions to post it in person. I returned the letter unopened to Miss Birdwood directing her to carry out Mrs Hogg's instructions and then in the exercise of my authority as Post Master General, reclaimed it from the Post Office on the ground that I was entitled to do so as being constructively the sender.

The letter was recently used by me as an evidence against my wife in a divorce suit on the ground of adultery with Mr. Cordery. That my official action, in the withdrawal from the Post a letter then sent by my wife could ever be called into question never struck me, and if it had struck me I should not have allowed the letter to enter the Post Office at all. I regarded it as my unquestionable right as head of the house to open any letter written by, or to my wife, and as a correct exercise of that right to withdraw it from the Post Office under the permission provided by law for the withdrawal of a letter by the sender. It would have been hard, had the accident of my position as Post Master General, debarred me from what would have been unquestionably obtained by any other husband on application to me as Post Master General.

But however this may be, it did not as already stated so much as strike me that my action in the matter could be called in question, and I admit that I did not perhaps so fully consider all the possible objections that might be urged to such a course as I would have done had the doubt occurred to me.

Having now quoted the law in respect to the re-call of letters committed to the post, having stated the facts of the case, and given the required full explanation of my proceedings, it remains for the Government to decide on my action in the matter.

But the question has a moral as well as a legal aspect, and, as my remarks hitherto have been confined to the latter, the Government may wish to consider the matter in a moral point of view.

Looking with the wisdom that comes after the event, I now realise that I committed an error of judgment in not retaining the letter when given to me by Miss Birdwood. I had no knowledge of its contents, nor did Miss Birdwood by word or manner lead me to believe that she possessed any such knowledge, I am not prepared to say that she did not bring me the letter to put me on my guard, but her ostensible reason was, I believe, simply to inform me of what was going on in the house, and her manner conveyed this impression to me. There was nothing necessarily improper in the passage of a letter from Mrs. Hogg to Mr. Cordery; but the peculiar manner selected for posting it at once raised doubts in my mind, thus strengthening my previously existing suspicions. Mrs. Hogg's letters were ordinarily sent to me for transmission to the Post Office with my office correspondence, and the special deputation of a Lady-friend to post in person the particular cover could not have failed to attract my notice. My first impulse was to retain the letter, but I felt the necessity for restraining myself from percipitate action, and was moreover unwilling to subject Miss Birdwood unnecessarily to the anger of Mrs. Hogg. Miss Birdwood was waiting ready to depart, and an immediate decision was therefore requisite as to whether the letter should, or should not be posted, I was agitated at the time and impressed with the need for calm consideration. Never doubting my legal power over my wife's correspondence, I knew that I could reclaim the letter from the Post Office should I decide upon so doing. I therefore took the less hasty course of allowing the letter to be posted, a course which I think many men similarly circumstanced would have followed. That was an error of judgment I have already admitted; for, under less trying circumstances, I should have foreseen that the exercise of official powers, in a matter in which I was personally interested, might render my conduct open to misconstruction.

The blunder however was committed, and my position was that of a husband, whose wife had surreptitiously posted a letter to a gentleman with whom she had been in his opinion too familiar. In such a position I regard the husband as morally bound to use any means within his power to prevent that letter from reaching its destination. It was proper that I should know the actual terms of intimacy existing between my wife and my friend; it was incumbent on me to save Mrs. Hogg from the consequences of her own folly by arresting the letter before it reached Mr. Cordery.

The Government may or may not blame me for the action taken; but, whatever their decision in an official aspect of the case, I respectfully maintain that I was right in stopping at all hazards the delivery of that letter at destination. In this view I am glad to find myself upheld by so high an authority as Sir James Hannen, the Judge before whom my suit was heard. A husband may possible not be legally entitled to stop his wife's letters, but I contend that no right minded husband would hesitate in exercising such a power, in spite of all cons quences, where improper correspondence of the character under notice was suspected.

It should be borne in mind that the events to which I am now adverting occurred five years ago, long before any notion of a divorce suit ever crossed my mind. I was not as has been stated in pursuit of evidence to ruin my wife, but I was honestly employing every effort in my power to protect Mrs. Hogg from self sought harm. Had I been in search of evidence or subsequent use, the letter was equally valuable as such whether posted or not, and no possible interest of mine could be served by allowing it to go to the post. I suspected merely expressions of indiscreet warmth, the detection of which would enable me to interdict further communication with Mr. Cordery, and thus sever at the outset a friendship that at this stage even had caused some anxiety. These were the sole motives which actuated me in recovering the letter from the post. As a matter of fact the letter was intercepted in September 1868, and it was not till 18 months later that, my solicitors were first addressed on the subject of my matrimonial troubles. It is therefore clear that I could not then have foreseen the intense importance of the letter or the purposes for which it would ultimately be used.

The first doubt that crossed my mind of my action being questioned in respect to the intercepted letter, was in the spring of 1871, when my wife and her friends challenged me with an abuse of my official authority. I then at once determined to ascertain whether there was any ground for such an accusation in the eyes of an unprejudiced person, and obtained the opinion of the Advocate-General in Calcutta, sending that opinion with a representation of what had occurred to Mr. Monteath, the Districtor General of the Post Office.

I enclose copies of my report dated 17th April 1871, of the opinion of Mr. Graham of the same date, of the statement on which that opinion was based, and of Mr. Monteath's reply, No. 221, dated 18th idem.

It will be seen that Mr. Graham, while contesting my view of the unity of husband and wife in respect to letters committed to the post, states that I have not laid myself "open to any prosecution, or indeed to any moral blame." It will further be seen that Mr. Monteath attributes to me no moral blame. This view is again shared by Sir James Hannen as will be found in the enclosed printed copy of the summing up and verdict in the case of Hogg *v.* Hogg and Cordery.

In conclusion the case may thus be summarised.

From a strictly legal point of view my action may be condemned, in consequence of my having taken it for granted that I could treat my wife's letters as my own. This mistake, in point of law, originated in the error of judgment on my part in not confiscating the letter before it was committed to the post. I have tried to explain the difficult position in which I was placed in the moment of time allowed me for decision, and feel confident that full allowance will be made for my trying position at that moment, and that it will be remembered that when charged with the error, I lost no time in officially reporting the circumstance to the head of my department.

In a moral point of view I plead guilty to no fault whatever, and fearlessly await the verdict of all right-minded men."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—All diseases springing from bad blood, malarious districts, or overheated atmospheres can be cured by these noble remedies. Fever, ague, influenza, bowel troubles, diphtheria, stomach complaints, and bilious disorders are easily met and readily conquered by these unrivalled medicaments. Both act harmoniously in preserving the pure and best mate ial of the body, and in expelling all that is redundant, effete, or corrupt. Thus the cure is not slight and ephemeral, but complete and permanent, as thousands who have gone nally feeled their power have gratefully testified. Invalids in all quarters of the globe, whose listlessness of mind and sallown ss of complexion warned them as to their friends of some underminding disease, have been thoroughly renovated by Holloway's remedies.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

PETITIONS of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Marcelino de Souza and Assumpcon Cunha, unemployed.

Joseph Philip de Silva, formerly a clerk, at present unemployed.

Motilall Lalldas, broker.

Byramjee Hormasjee, and Ameens, a Mahomedan woman, the first named insolvent is a dealer in toddy, and the second unemployed.

Hurry Suddoo and Narayen Suddoo, formerly fitters, now unemployed.

Habib Sheriff, Esoo Sheriff, Succo Sheriff, and Sheriff Mottan, the first named insolvent is a book-seller, and the second, third, and fourth are country whip-sellers.

Kara Athasee, formerly a petty dealer in dry fruits, &c., at present unemployed.

Fuckeer Mahomed Hassoon, labourer.

Malljee Chagpall, formerly a retail dealer in grain, now unemployed.

Dama Gowa, formerly a hack buggy keeper, at present a broker.

Sarabibee, widow of the late Abdool Cadur, tailor.

Girdhur Thackersey, broker.

Jumnadas Venilall and Bai Itcharow, widow of the late Tooleseydas Venilall, the first named insolvent was formerly a mehta in the service of the late Tooleseydas Venilall, and is now unemployed, and the second unemployed.

Gazee Peerjeejee, butcher.

Moolchand Nathoo, merchant.

Luxumon (*alias* Dadajee) Rugoonathjee, English writer.

Hurgowan Purshotum, merchant.

Edward Williamson, guard in the G. I. P. R. Company.

Richard Codd, pensioner and guard in the G. I. P. R. Company.

Anundrow Babunjee, copper-smith.

Abdool Rahimon Arbee, dealer in hay.

Coondajee Alloojee Patell and Kerroon Coondajee Patell, cultivators.

Pachan Dewsey and Mousey Dewsey, lately traded in Bombay as cotton and grain merchants under the name, firm, and style of Pachan Dewsey.

Cowasjee Sariadjee Liningwalla, lining-maker.

Pirojee Lingajee, formerly a contractor now a bricklayer.

Adurjee Cowasjee, English writer.

Dadoodkhan Mahomedkhan and Ebramkhan Mahomedkhan, dealers in betel-nut and betel-leaves.

INDIAN ITEMS.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Sunday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, two men belonging to the Princess Alexandra, at present lying in the river (Hooghly), went to bathe. The current was running pretty strong at the time, and one of the men, named Joseph Griffin, not being a strong swimmer, was carried away, and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

MADRAS PIER.—The Master Attendant reported that since the Madras Pier was re-opened for traffic, there had been a marked tendency on the part of the mercantile public to have that structure kept open for traffic on Sundays. The Government have therefore sanctioned re-publication of the schedule of rates for goods passing over the pier with the proposed additional provision that all goods, heavy weights, &c., passing on Sunday, be subjected to double rates.—*Madras Times.*

CHOLERA IN THE KISTNA DISTRICT.—Official intimation has been just received that cholera has broken out at Bipatla and Repalli, and the authorities have adopted measures to send medical aid to the people in those taluks. The Collector of Nellore has warned people intending to go to the great annual festival of *Kistna Push Karam* against exposing themselves to the danger of catching the disease, which has already numbered a good many victims, and he has called upon all the Tahsildars to submit at once a list of those public fairs and festivals where people are likely to gather in considerable numbers, and where the interposition of Government seems necessary for the preservation of the peace and of the health of the populace.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Oct. 3.)

THE visit of the King of Italy to Berlin has terminated, and His Majesty has returned to his own capital. The interview between the monarchs of Germany and Italy is said to have been of a very friendly and cordial nature. Before his departure from Berlin the King of Italy had a long private interview with Prince Bismarck. The visit of the Emperor of Germany to Vienna is now considered very doubtful, and it is expected that his brother, Prince Charles of Prussia, will act as his representative on the occasion. The visit of the Emperor to Rome is now looked upon as abandoned.

A letter from the Comte de Chambord on the question of a Monarchical fusion has raised the hopes of the Royalists. At the same time the speech of M. Gambetta on Republicanism has created great interest in democratical circles. Meanwhile the Bonapartists are advising unity amongst their adherents to counteract all opposing interests.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine is expected commence next week.

Several items of importance have occurred in Spanish affairs during the week. Alicante has been bombarded, during the attack several lives were sacrificed, and the town was considerably damaged. The bombardment of Cartagena is still delayed. The Carlists, it is reported, have invested Bilbao, but they have been defeated in two engagements with the Government troops. The captured frigates have been given up to the Spanish Government.

The anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome has been celebrated with much public rejoicing. The return of Victor Emmanuel to Turin was also the occasion of great enthusiasm amongst all classes of the people.

Latest accounts from America report that spunful affairs are steadily improving. The committee of the Stock Exchange state that there is not a single delinquent member. The Chicago banks which suspended payment have all, with the exception of the Union Bank, resumed business operations.

Letters from the Gold Coast mention that Captain Glover, R.N., commander of the expeditionary force against the Ashantees, had arrived at the scene of operations, accompanied by Captain Sartorius, of the Bengal Cavalry. It is proposed to lay down a railway to enable the British forces to get up to Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, in order to invest it. The arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley is anxiously looked for.

During the past week the Queen and Princess Beatrice have been making various excursions in the vicinity of Balmoral. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Leopold have visited Her Majesty from Abergeldie Castle, where their Royal Highnesses are staying.

The Prince of Wales has been paying a visit to the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge, for the purpose of enjoying the sport of deer-stalking, in which amusement he has been joined by a numerous company of highly distinguished persons.

It is now announced that the nuptials of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, will take place at Livadia in January next. His Royal Highness has been appointed commander of the Marines of the Russian Black Sea Fleet.

Several further changes in the Cabinet are rumoured; amongst them may be named the return of the Marquis of Hartington to the Post Office, in the event of the retirement of Mr. Monsell, in which case Mr. Forster will become Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Bright having accepted the seals of office, and been sworn in as a member of the Cabinet.

A new writ for Greenwich, on the ground that Mr. Gladstone has vacated his seat, is again spoken of.

The Tichborne trial still drags its weary way along. The crowds which await outside the court to cheer the Claimant and his counsel increase daily, much to the general inconvenience and annoyance of the public.

The Bank rate has been advanced from 4 to 5 per cent.

The wife of Major Fitzgerald, of the 49th Foot, has been committed for trial on a charge of theft.

Sir William and Lady Bovill have narrowly escaped injury by an accident to the carriage in which they were riding.

The casualties by railway accidents are fearfully on the increase, hardly a day passing without such an event being recorded.

Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. The sheriffs are Mr. Alderman Whetham and Mr. J. H. Johnson.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for the half-year ending June 30.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir Edwin Landseer; Sir W. D. Godfrey, Bart.; Maj. G. Dunsmure, Mad. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. W. E. A. Elliott, Mad. Ret.; Maj-Gen. L. Fyler, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. C. Craufurd Hay; Lieut.-Col. F. C. Elwall, Ben. Ret.; Capt. J. E. Lanz, Ben. Ret.; H. Liddell, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; J. Logan, J. P.; W. P. Palmer, late Ben. C.S.; Lady Anna Maria Tollemache; Lady Adelaide Walmsley; Dr. Thurnham, M.D.; Dr. Bigsby; the Rev. S. F. Bignold, J.P.; Col. W. S. Davis, Madras Retired.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF OCTOBER 4.

THE GOOD TEMPLAR'S GROG.—Animal spirits and water.

TRIPLICITY AND UNITY.

Victor Emmanuel apparently has made all square both at Berlin and Vienna. Ultramontane France will perhaps perceive that this means Three to One.

A WONDERFUL CURE.

Fanny feels so much better since she has taken the water at Spoonswell, that she goes regularly twice a week, even on wet morn'ngs.—(N.B. Bob Brabazon's feelings exactly correspond.)

NEW BOOKS.

How to dress on fifteen pounds a year as a lady. By a lady.

In the press, shortly to be published, uniform with the above—How to dress on nothing a year as a Kafir. By a Kafir.

OUR RESERVES.
(Auxiliary Forces, North of Ireland.)

Last joined supernumerary.—"Now, then, sentry, why don't you salute your officer?"

Militia Sentry (old Yankee Irish Veteran, who has been through the "Secesh" War)—"Salute, is it? Divel a salute you'll get ontill ye pay yer fattin'!!"

THE SKETCHING SEASON.

First Tourist (to party asleep)—"Do you mind these sheep, my good man?"

Second Tourist (raising his head)—"Eh? O, dear, no, I don't mind 'em! Don't move 'em on my account."—[*Goes to sleep again.*

First Tourist (aside—making off)—"Stodge of Newman Street, by Jingo! 'Xtremely awkward! Didn't know he was down here!"

DOWN ON THE NAIL.

A newspaper paragraph announces a—

"Strike of Nail-Makers.—At a meeting at Bromsgrove yesterday of operative nail-makers, it was resolved to strike at once for an advance of ten per cent. It is expected a similar strike will take place in the Dudley district."

The nail-makers are singularly late in contracting the contagion so long rife amongst our flesh and blood who constitute the striking classes. Nail-makers have hitherto not been known to be concerned in any strike beyond hammering nails. In nescience of the merits of their case, we can only say we wish they may not find that they have struck the wrong nail on the head.

UBI PRUDENTIA.

"Nay, nay, dearest Alfred," said Clara so sweet,
"I cannot adopt your suggestion,
'Tis charming to see such a duck at one's feet,
But marriage is out of the question.

"I've promised Sir Peter; he's three times my age,
Rather grumpy, and awfully yellow;
But his book at his banker's—he showed me a page—
Were it yours, you dear penniless fellow!

"Now please not to rowel, but behave as you should:
The chances of life are all reckoned:
When anything happens to him, if you're good,
Come and ask me to make you my second."

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium.....£ 719,385
Ditto Second £1,412,406

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,200,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1868 ..... £ 314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1871 ..... £67,261 12s. 11d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1869 ..... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ..... £52,853 13s. 0d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 16	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ..... Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. L. S. Bruce.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717 589 15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,592,449-12- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 490 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Insurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be insured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premiums becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY. | SINGAPORE. | SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA. | BATAVIA. | HANKOW.
AKYAB. | HONGKONG.
RANGOON. | MANILLA.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no